

All documentations were sent to the National Centre of Health Promotion and Development. After controlling of completed scannable answer sheets as well as controlling and completing of other documentations on data collection, all of these were packed and sent to the CDC. Data scanning and data-file compilation were executed in the CDC.

Statistical Analysis

The Epi Info 2002 statistical software package was used for the complex sampling design and weighting factors in the data set, to calculate standard errors and prevalence estimates.

Percentage prevalences are described in this report giving the 95% confidence intervals (CI) for the estimates. In the result text statistically significant differences are mentioned. Statistical differences is determined by comparing the range of the 95% CI-s for the estimates. If the ranges for the 95%CI do not overlap then the differences are statistically significant.

Results

Prevalences

Table 1A: Percent of students who smoke cigarettes, HUNGARY, GYTS, 2003

Category	Ever Smoked Cigarettes, Even One or Two Puffs	Age of Initiation <10, Ever Smoked Cigarettes	Current Use	Current Cigarette Smokers who Smoke:	
			Cigarettes -- Total	Hand-rolled cigarettes	Manufactured cigarettes
Total	70.7 (± 3.2)	17.7 (± 2.6)	33.5 (±	12.7 (± 2.5)	96.0 (± 1.2)
Sex					
Boy	71.4 (± 3.6)	20.4 (± 3.4)	33.1 (±	14.3 (± 3.2)	95.1 (± 1.9)
Girl	69.5 (± 4.0)	14.6 (± 2.7)	32.7 (±	11.1 (± 3.7)	96.5 (± 1.5)
Region					
Budapest	71.1 (± 6.6)	16.2 (± 4.2)	37.9 (±	17.0 (± 3.0)	96.6 (± 1.8)
Other Urban	72.0 (± 3.8)	16.3 (± 3.2)	34.3 (±	9.9 (± 3.5)	96.0 (± 1.6)
Rural	62.3 (± 11.6)	25.1 (± 7.2)	25.9 (±	20.3 (± 5.1)	94.9 (± 3.2)

Over 7 in 10 (70.7%) of students had ever smoked cigarettes; and 17.7% of ever smokers initiated smoking before age ten (Table 1A). About one-third (33.5%) of students are current cigarette smokers (they smoked cigarette in the past 30 days). Over one in ten (12.7%) current smokers used hand-rolled cigarettes and 96.0% used manufactured cigarettes.

Significantly more rural (20.3%) and Budapest (17.0%) current smokers used hand-rolled cigarettes than other urban students (9.9%).

Table 1B: Percent of students who use other tobacco products, HUNGARY, GYTS, 2003

Category	Current use
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	Other Tobacco Products – Total	Cigars	Pipe	Any Current Tobacco Use – Cigarettes + Other
Total	7.1 (\pm 1.4)	6.2 (\pm 1.2)	2.1 (\pm 0.8)	33.9 (\pm 3.1)
Sex				
Boy	11.1 (\pm 2.2)	10.2 (\pm 2.0)	2.7 (\pm 1.2)	34.3 (\pm 4.6)
Girl	3.3 (\pm 1.0)	2.5 (\pm 0.7)	1.4 (\pm 0.7)	32.5 (\pm 3.8)
Region				
Budapest	11.9 (\pm 3.3)	9.9 (\pm 2.6)	4.4 (\pm 2.5)	40.0 (\pm 6.3)
Other Urban	6.2 (\pm 1.8)	5.6 (\pm 1.5)	1.5 (\pm 1.0)	34.4 (\pm 4.0)
Rural	5.5 (\pm 1.8)	4.6 (\pm 1.8)	2.1 (\pm 0.8)	25.9 (\pm 8.0)

Less than 1 in 10 (7.1%) students used other tobacco products than cigarette. Most of these students (6.2%) used cigars and 2.1% used pipe (Table 1B). Altogether over one-third (33.9%) of students are current users of cigarette and other kinds of tobacco product. Significantly more boys used other tobacco products (11.1%) and cigars (10.2%) than girls (3.3% and 2.5%). Moreover in Budapest the proportion of other tobacco product (11.9%) and cigar users (9.9%) is significantly higher compared to other urban (6.2% and 5.6%) and rural area (5.5% and 4.6%).

Table 1C: Percent of students reporting smoking dependency and susceptibility, HUNGARY, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent of current smokers who always have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning	Percent of never smokers likely to initiate smoking during the next year
Total	17.4 (\pm 3.9)	22.1 (\pm 2.5)
Sex		
Boy	18.1 (\pm 4.0)	15.0 (\pm 3.6)
Girl	16.1 (\pm 6.7)	27.9 (\pm 3.6)
Region		
Budapest	18.7 (\pm 4.4)	25.7 (\pm 4.4)
Other Urban	16.9 (\pm 5.5)	22.0 (\pm 3.3)
Rural	17.8 (\pm 8.9)	19.6 (\pm 5.7)

Almost every fifth (17.4%) of current smokers are addicted and more than one in five (22.1%) of never smokers are susceptible for initiating of smoking in the next year (Table 1C). Almost twice as many girls who never smoked (27.9%) are ready to initiate smoking than never smoker boys (15%) in the next year.

School Curriculum

Table 2: School Curriculum, HUNGARY, GYTS, 2003

Category	During past school year, percent had class where taught dangers of smoking	During past school year, percent had class where discussed reasons why people their age smoke	During past school year, percent had class where taught about the effects of smoking
Total	48.7 (\pm 6.5)	38.6 (\pm 6.4)	41.2 (\pm 6.3)
Sex			
Boy	46.0 (\pm 6.1)	35.6 (\pm 6.3)	40.8 (\pm 5.6)
Girl	51.2 (\pm 7.6)	41.3 (\pm 7.1)	41.8 (\pm 7.5)
Region			
Budapest	41.2 (\pm 6.1)	32.5 (\pm 6.7)	35.9 (\pm 6.5)
Other Urban	49.1 (\pm 9.7)	39.3 (\pm 9.7)	41.0 (\pm 9.3)
Rural	54.7 (\pm 5.5)	42.2 (\pm 4.2)	47.2 (\pm 6.4)

Less than half (48.7%) of the students were taught in the school about the dangers of smoking during the last school-year (Table 2), and only 38.6% of them reported that they discussed reasons of teenage smoking in the class during the last year. Similarly 41.2% reported discussions about the effects of smoking in the class.

Significantly higher proportion of rural students (54.7%) than Budapest students (41.2%) were taught the dangers of smoking in the school.

Cessation

Table 3: Cessation, HUNGARY, GYTS, 2003

Category	Current Smokers		
	Percent desire to stop	Percent tried to stop this year	Received Help/Advice to Stop Smoking
Total	36.7 (\pm 3.4)	64.4 (\pm 4.0)	56.6 (\pm 2.4)
Sex			
Boy	40.1 (\pm 4.9)	61.6 (\pm 5.6)	40.1 (\pm 4.9)
Girl	33.6 (\pm 4.8)	65.5 (\pm 6.4)	33.6 (\pm 4.8)
Region			
Budapest	31.1 (\pm 2.7)	59.3 (\pm 5.2)	50.1 (\pm 3.8)
Other urban			
Rural	42.9 (\pm 5.1)	69.5 (\pm 8.0)	62.9 (\pm 4.6)

Over one-third (36.7%) of current smokers have the intention to stop smoking, while almost two-third (64.4%) of them tried to quit this year (Table 3). Slightly more than half (56.6%) of current smokers received help or advice to stop smoking.

Significantly higher proportion of rural smokers (42.9%) than Budapest smokers (31.1%) want to stop smoking, and also significantly higher percent of rural smokers (62.9%) received help or advice for stopping smoking than Budapest smokers (50.1%).

Environmental Tobacco Smoke

Table 4A: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, HUNGARY, GYTS, 2003

Category	Exposed to smoke in their home		Exposed to smoke from father in their home		Exposed to smoke from mother in their home	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	75.9 (± 2.5)	91.6 (± 1.9)	42.6 (± 3.0)	57.9 (± 3.7)	31.5 (± 3.0)	46.4 (± 3.6)
Sex						
Boy	72.0 (± 4.8)	92.2 (± 1.9)	43.0 (± 5.7)	58.4 (± 4.9)	31.3 (± 5.7)	45.4 (± 4.8)
Girl	79.1 (± 3.2)	91.5 (± 2.5)	42.1 (± 3.4)	57.5 (± 6.3)	31.0 (± 2.5)	47.0 (± 6.1)
Region						
Budapest	70.8 (± 7.0)	89.9 (± 2.3)	37.0 (± 8.9)	54.7 (± 7.1)	30.8 (± 8.8)	47.3 (± 5.1)
Other urban	74.8 (± 3.1)	91.2 (± 2.8)	41.8 (± 3.8)	57.3 (± 4.6)	29.8 (± 3.7)	44.3 (± 5.1)
Rural	83.0 (± 4.6)	96.2 (± 1.9)	49.0 (± 3.9)	66.1 (± 8.8)	36.7 (± 4.8)	55.6 (± 3.7)

Category	Exposed to smoke from sister/brother in their home		Exposed to smoke from best friend in their home		Exposed to smoke from others in their home	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	12.9 (± 3.3)	41.6 (± 3.8)	9.59 (± 2.0)	52.5 (± 5.4)	64.6 (± 3.5)	78.1 (± 3.5)
Sex						
Boy	12.5 (± 4.1)	38.9 (± 7.4)	9.2 (± 2.9)	52.7 (± 5.8)	59.2 (± 6.2)	76.4 (± 3.5)
Girl	13.1 (± 3.3)	43.7 (± 6.4)	9.3 (± 3.0)	51.1 (± 7.6)	68.8 (± 4.3)	79.9 (± 5.3)
Region						
Budapest	14.1 (± 5.3)	43.1 (± 5.2)	9.3 (± 3.6)	53.2 (± 5.9)	60.4 (± 6.7)	75.9 (± 4.1)
Other urban	2.5 (± 5.0)	41.0 (± 5.0)	8.9 (± 2.7)	52.1 (± 7.7)	62.9 (± 5.2)	77.2 (± 4.8)
Rural	12.9 (± 3.5)	42.2 (± 9.9)	11.3 (± 4.3)	53.2 (± 8.8)	72.3 (± 5.2)	86.3 (± 6.8)

In general significantly higher proportion of current smokers (96.1%) are exposed to any other person's smoking than never smokers (75.9%) (Table 4A). Moreover, a significantly higher percentage of both never (83.0%) and current smokers (96.2%) in the rural area are exposed to smoke in their home than those living in the urban area (including Budapest).

Over 4 in 10 (42.6%) of never smokers while almost 6 in 10 (57.9%) current smokers are exposed to their father's smoking in their home. These percentages are more than 10% lower in the case of mother (31.5% for never smokers and 46.4% for current smokers). Significantly higher percentage of rural current smokers (55.6%) is exposed to their mother's smoke than other than Budapest urban ones (44.3%).

Over three times more current smoker students (41.6%) are exposed to the smoke from their sibling(s) in their home than never smokers (12.9%). The difference is more striking in the case of best friend: over five times more current smokers (52.5%) reported that their best friends smoked in their presence than never smokers (9.5%). Almost two-third (64.6%) of never smokers and more than three-fourth (78.1%) of current smokers are exposed to other persons' smoke in their home.

Table 4B: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, HUNGARY, GYTS, 2003

Category	Exposed to smoke from others in public places		Percent think smoking should be banned from public places		Definitely think smoke from others is harmful to them	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smoker
Total	89.2 (± 2.8)	96.9 (± 1.3)	90.0 (± 2.2)	31.6 (± 2.9)	67.6 (± 3.7)	54.0 (± 3.6)
Sex						
Boy	88.9 (± 3.5)	96.7 (± 1.8)	89.3 (± 3.2)	36.7 (± 3.9)	65.1 (± 5.1)	53.0 (± 4.3)
Girl	89.6 (± 3.7)	97.8 (± 1.6)	90.8 (± 2.7)	27.8 (± 5.3)	69.4 (± 4.5)	54.2 (± 5.6)
Region						
Budapest	90.5 (± 1.8)	98.1 (± 1.3)	87.1 (± 3.8)	27.5 (± 5.4)	63.2 (± 7.7)	47.7 (± 6.4)
Other Urban	90.7 (± 3.5)	97.1 (± 1.7)	90.4 (± 3.4)	31.9 (± 3.6)	70.8 (± 5.4)	57.1 (± 4.8)
Rural	84.1 (± 8.8)	94.0 (± 3.8)	91.4 (± 1.9)	36.6 (± 9.6)	62.4 (± 3.5)	48.0 (± 13.1)

Almost every smoker (96.9%) and almost 9 in 10 (89.2%) never smokers are exposed to others' smoking in public places (Table 4B); and this difference is significant. Also 9 in 10 (90.0%) never smokers think that smoking in public places should be banned, while this proportion is 31.6% in current smokers. This difference is also significant.

Over half (54.0%) of current smokers and significantly higher proportion (67.6%) of never smokers think that environmental tobacco smoke is harmful for them.

Knowledge and Attitudes

Table 5: Knowledge and Attitudes, HUNGARY, GYTS, 2003

Category	Think boys who smoke have more friends		Think girls who smoke have more friends	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	23.0 (± 3.5)	21.2 (± 3.7)	17.5 (± 3.3)	15.5 (± 3.4)
Sex				
Boy	21.5 (± 5.4)	18.0 (± 5.0)	15.4 (± 4.3)	13.6 (± 4.6)
Girl	24.0 (± 3.8)	23.3 (± 3.9)	19.3 (± 4.0)	16.8 (± 3.4)
Region				
Budapest	22.4 (± 6.5)	14.6 (± 5.5)	17.5 (± 5.2)	14.3 (± 4.4)
Other Urban	24.9 (± 4.7)	22.3 (± 5.4)	17.8 (± 5.1)	14.6 (± 4.7)
Rural	18.2 (± 7.7)	25.8 (± 5.3)	17.0 (± 3.4)	21.3 (± 7.0)

Category	Think smoking makes boys look more attractive		Think smoking makes girls look more attractive	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	5.2 (± 1.0)	18.0 (± 2.9)	3.8 (± 1.0)	11.6(± 2.4)
Sex				
Boy	8.4 (± 1.5)	17.5 (± 4.9)	4.9 (± 2.0)	11.0 (± 3.3)
Girl	2.3 (± 1.0)	17.9 (± 4.9)	2.5 (± 1.3)	11.2 (± 2.5)
Region				
Budapest	5.9 (± 3.3)	11.0 (± 2.2)	3.5 (± 2.5)	10.8 (± 2.3)
Other Urban	5.1 (± 1.0)	19.1(± 4.3)	4.1 (± 1.3)	0.7 (± 3.4)
Rural	5.0 (± 2.2)	23.1 (± 4.4)	3.5 (± 1.6)	16.9 (± 4.7)

Over 1 in 5 of both never smokers (23.0%) and current smokers (21.2%) think that boys who smoke have more friends (Table 5). The pattern is similar in the case of girls who smoke (17.5% for never smokers and 15.5% for current smokers).

However, there are significant differences between never and current smokers in thinking of attractiveness of a boy or girl who smokes. Over three times more (18.0%) current smokers than never smokers (5.2%) think that smoking makes boys more attractive. The figures are a little bit smaller concerning girls: 3.8% of never smokers while 11.6% of current smokers think that smoking makes girls' look more attractive.

Significantly higher percentage of rural (25.8%) than Budapest (14.6%) smokers think that boys who smoke have more friends. In Budapest a significantly lower proportion of current smokers (11.0%) think that smoking makes boys' look more attractive than other urban (19.1%) and rural (23.1%) current smokers.

Media and Advertising

Table 6A: Media and Advertising, HUNGARY, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Television	Percent Heard Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Radio	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Billboards	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Posters
Total	59.8 (± 2.4)	36.2 (± 3.2)	51.6 (± 3.0)	44.7 (± 2.4)
Sex				
Boy	60.4 (± 3.4)	40.0 (± 3.8)	50.2 (± 2.7)	44.5 (± 2.0)
Girl	58.9 (± 2.9)	32.3 (± 3.8)	52.6 (± 3.7)	44.6 (± 3.2)
Region				
Budapest	55.2 (± 4.3)	32.3 (± 5.5)	54.9 (± 3.9)	49.2 (± 2.7)
Other Urban	59.4 (± 3.2)	34.9 (± 4.3)	51.5 (± 4.4)	43.8 (± 3.3)

Rural	65.8 (± 4.7)	44.6 (± 4.3)	48.6 (± 4.4)	43.2 (± 5.2)
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Category	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages in Newspapers or Magazines	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages at the Cinema	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages at Sports Events, Fairs, Concerts or Community Events
Total	55.8 (± 2.5)	40.8 (± 3.4)	57.2 (± 3.0)
Sex			
Boy	52.8 (± 2.4)	40.3 (± 4.6)	56.1 (± 3.2)
Girl	58.7 (± 3.4)	40.8 (± 3.9)	58.0 (± 4.0)
Region			
Budapest	51.9 (± 2.9)	31.8 (± 4.3)	56.7 (± 2.9)
Other Urban	56.8 (± 3.7)	40.9 (± 4.6)	56.2 (± 4.2)
Rural	56.7 (± 3.4)	49.4 (± 8.7)	61.2 (± 4.8)

Almost 6 in 10 (59.8%) of students saw anti-smoking messages on the TV, while almost 4 in 10 (36.2%) of them heard this kind of message on the radio (Table 6A). A little bit – but significantly – more of students saw anti-smoking messages on billboards (51.6%) than on posters (44.7%).

More than half of students saw such messages in newspapers and magazines (55.8%) and social events (57.2%). More than 4 in 10 (40.8%) of students saw messages at cinemas. Significant differences are between boys (40.0%) and girls (32.3%) in hearing anti-smoking messages on the radio, and in seeing such messages in newspapers (boys: 52.8% and girls: 58.7%).

Significantly higher percentage of rural students saw messages on the TV (65.8%) and at cinemas (49.4%) and heard messages on the radio (44.6 %) than Budapest students (55.2% for the TV, 31.8% for cinemas and 32.3% for the radio). There are also significant differences in the case of radio between rural and other than Budapest urban (34.9%) students, and in the case of cinema between Budapest and other urban (40.9%) students.

Table 6B: Media and Advertising, HUNGARY, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages on Television	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages on Billboards	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages on Newspapers/Magazines
Total	85.8 (± 1.1)	70.5 (± 2.9)	77.7 (± 1.9)
Sex			
Boy	87.0 (± 2.0)	69.4 (± 3.0)	74.6 (± 2.6)
Girl	85.0 (± 1.8)	70.9 (± 4.0)	79.8 (± 2.0)

Region			
Budapest	85.9 (\pm 2.3)	80.7 (\pm 3.7)	78.4 (\pm 2.2)
Other Urban	85.9 (\pm 1.6)	71.7 (\pm 2.1)	78.3 (\pm 2.7)
Rural	85.5 (\pm 1.6)	56.2 (\pm 6.4)	74.8 (\pm 2.4)

Category	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages at Sporting Events	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages at Cinema	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages at Community Events /Social Gatherings
Total	68.8 (\pm 2.3)	69.0 (\pm 1.6)	63.9 (\pm 1.6)
Sex			
Boy	71.7 (\pm 2.5)	71.7 (\pm 3.2)	63.7 (\pm 2.2)
Girl	65.7 (\pm 3.6)	66.4 (\pm 2.6)	63.4 (\pm 2.2)
Region			
Budapest	71.2 (\pm 4.2)	74.6 (\pm 3.3)	73.1 (\pm 3.5)
Other Urban	68.5 (\pm 3.1)	67.9 (\pm 2.0)	67.9 (\pm 2.0)
Rural	67.6 (\pm 3.6)	67.3 (\pm 4.5)	67.3 (\pm 4.5)

Over 8 in 10 (85.8%) of students saw pro-tobacco messages on the TV (Table 6B). This proportion is a little bit less in the case of newspapers / magazines (77.7%) and billboards (70.5%). More than two-third (68.8%) saw pro-tobacco messages at sporting events and almost two-third (63.9%) of them saw such messages at social gatherings. The lowest proportion was 40.8% in the case of cinema.

Significantly higher percent of girls (79.8%) saw this kind of message in magazines and newspapers than boys (74.6%). There are also significant differences among Budapest (80.7%), other urban (71.7%) and rural (56.2%) students in seeing pro-tobacco messages.

Table 6C: Media and Advertising, HUNGARY, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Who Had Object With a Cigarette Brand Logo On It		Percent Offered a Free Cigarettes by a Tobacco Company	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	15.8 (\pm 2.6)	38.6 (\pm 2.8)	3.3 (\pm 1.1)	11.3 (\pm 1.2)
Sex				
Boy	19.4 (\pm 3.8)	42.0 (\pm 5.2)	3.7 (\pm 2.2)	14.7 (\pm 3.0)
Girl	13.0 (\pm 3.4)	36.5 (\pm 3.5)	2.7 (\pm 1.0)	8.0 (\pm 1.9)
Region				
Budapest	16.0 (\pm 2.9)	40.3 (\pm 5.1)	2.9 (\pm 1.2)	15.6 (\pm 2.4)
Other Urban	16.6 (\pm 4.1)	37.2 (\pm 3.7)	3.4 (\pm 1.6)	9.2 (\pm 11.2)
Rural	13.5 (\pm 3.6)	43.4 (\pm 5.9)	3.6 (\pm 2.3)	15.7 (\pm 3.1)

Significantly higher percentage (38.6%) of current smokers has an object with a cigarette brand logo on it than never smokers (15.8%) have (Table 6C). Similarly significantly higher percent (11.3%) of current smokers were offered a free cigarette by a tobacco company than never smokers (3.3%). Moreover significantly higher ratio of smoker boys (14.7%) was offered a free cigarette than smoker girls (8.0%).

Access and Availability

Table 7: Access and Availability, HUNGARY, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Current Smokers who Usually Smoke at Home	Percent Current Smokers who Purchased Cigarettes in a Store	Percent Current Smokers Who Bought Cigarettes in a Store Who Were Not Refused Because of Their Age
Total	11.2 (\pm 2.0)	65.3 (\pm 2.8)	76.2 (\pm 4.6)
Sex			
Boy	12.4 (\pm 2.7)	71.0 (\pm 3.3)	72.0 (\pm 5.8)
Girl	10.6 (\pm 3.1)	61.1 (\pm 4.6)	81.0 (\pm 5.6)
Region			
Budapest	10.0 (\pm 4.5)	65.7 (\pm 3.4)	75.8 (\pm 4.4)
Other Urban	11.1 (\pm 2.5)	66.5 (\pm 3.8)	78.7 (\pm 5.8)
Rural	13.8 (\pm 3.2)	58.8 (\pm 9.4)	61.1 (\pm 16.1)

Over 1 in 10 (11.2%) of current smokers usually smoke at home (Table 7). Almost two-third (65.3%) of them bought cigarette in a store, while more than three-fourth (76.2%) of them reported, that they were never refused because of their age, when they bought cigarette.

Almost 10% higher proportion of smoker boys who smoke (71.0%) bought cigarettes in a store than girls who smoke (61.1%), which is a significant difference.

Discussion

Prevalence

More than two-third of 13-16-year-old Hungarian teenagers have already tried with cigarette smoking and one-third of them have remained current smoker, which are extremely high proportions. These data are consistent with the previous studies (16, 18, 19) and show also that the increasing trend in tobacco use among young people in the last decade (16) have not changed about.

Almost one-fifth of ever smoker children tried smoking firstly at very young age. It also has a considerable health impact, because starting to smoke at younger ages increases the